中考 · 2024年广东省广州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 56 题 · 广东省广州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
728 057
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一、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 语法选择
A. a B. an C. the D. /

2. 语法选择
A. care B. caring C. careful D. carefully

3. 语法选择
A. look B. looking C. looked D. to look

4. 语法选择
A. what B. that C. how D. which

5. 语法选择
A. and B. or C. but D. so

6. 语法选择
A. they B. them C. their D. theirs

7. 语法选择
A. above B. off C. towards D. from

8. 语法选择
A. if B. when C. unless D. until

9. 语法选择
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

10. 语法选择
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. the biggest

11. 语法选择

A. eat B. ate C. are eating D. are eaten

12. 语法选择

A. Another B. Other C. Others D. The others

13. 语法选择

A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. can’t D. shouldn’t

14. 语法选择

A. fish B. fished C. to fish D. fishing

15. 语法选择

A. protect B. to protect C. protecting D. protected

二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 “Hello, Mr Li,” I said sweetly. “I came to ask if I could help paint the posters for the Reading Day. I don’t mind ___16___ for the whole day at the library tomorrow.” “Aren’t you going to the old people’s home?” Mr Li asked “My class is going. But I could have a/an ___17___ if you need my help.” “Thanks, Janet. But I think you could come after school tomorrow.” ___18___, there was no way out. I had to go. The next day, when my classmates were talking with the old people, I really felt nervous to ___19___ any of them. I sat there on my own holding the card I made the night before. Across the room there was an old lady in a wheelchair. She was ___20___, too. Maybe I could hand my card to her. It might brighten her day. So carefully, I went to her. “Thank you, Janet.” The old lady reached for the card but her hand was nowhere near it. I suddenly realized that she was ___21___. “What does your card look like?” The old lady asked. I ___22___ my card patiently. Her fingers touched every inch of it. She couldn’t enjoy more… Too soon, it was time to return. But I didn’t want to ___23___. “Thanks for your coming, Janet! I’ll keep this card to remember you.” “I’m sorry you can’t see it. I wished I had brought you a better gift,” I said “The best gift,” the old lady said, “was your ___24___, Janet.” With tears, I felt light and warm. I couldn’t wait to come back to see my new ___25___ again.

16. A. reading B. discussing C. relaxing D. working

17. A. idea B. lesson C. excuse D. gift

18. A. Clearly B. Strangely C. Luckily D. Suddenly

19. A. accept B. join C. invite D. guide

20. A. alone B. active C. ready D. busy

21. A. tired B. blind C. serious D. worried

22. A. changed B. compared C. described D. prepared
23. A. forget B. leave C. promise D. imagine
24. A. return B. plan C. class D. visit
25. A. friend B. teacher C. classmate D. neighbour

三、第一节 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，

阅读下列短文，从各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 (A) Ffh. Ffh. Ffh! It was not just the empty nest (鸟巢) of a pewee bird as Amy had found the last five days. Amy ran home through the woods. “Mum!” she shouted. “I see birds. Two. In cave (洞穴). Beautiful!” Mum smiled. Birds! Always birds! From the moment Amy woke up in the morning to the moment she closed her eyes at night, she thought only of birds. Amy climbed straight to her attic room—her museum, she called it. Every shelf, every spare inch of floor, was covered with nests, bird models and natural science books. The walls were covered with pencil and crayon drawings of many different kinds of birds, all signed “Amy in the woods.” “Are those the same birds who built the nest last year? Will they return to the cave next spring?” Amy always wondered. “I will study my cave birds. I will draw them just as they are.” Amy made up her mind. In a week, the birds were used to her. They were busy building their nest as Amy watched and drew with her pencils. Soon the dried brown nest became a soft green bed. Amy watched as two baby birds came out. She watched as the young birds flew for the first time. She began to feel a part of this small family. When the days grew shorter and the autumn air began to bite, Amy knew the birds would leave soon. But would they come back? She had to know! In bed that night, she formed a plan. The next day, when the mother and father birds were away from the nest, she tied something to one leg of each baby bird. A week later, the birds were gone. . . The days grew longer again. One morning. Amy heard a bird call, “Fee-bee! Fee-bee!” She ran to the cave. Watching the way the birds flew in and out of the cave, Amy knew her friends came back. But where were last year’ s babies? Did they return too? She began to search the woods near the cave, listening for their call. Inside a little house, she found two birds building a nest. One wore a silver ring around its leg. Up the small river, under a bridge, she found two more nesting birds. And one wore a silver ring around its leg. Amy smiled and called, “Fee-bee! Fee-bee!”

26. What did Amy want to find out in the whole story?
A. Where and how the birds spent winter.
B. Why the birds and their babies came back.
C. Whether the same birds would return.
D. How she could make friends with the birds.

27. What can we learn about Amy from her museum?
A. She often studied birds with her mother.
B. She had rich bird-watching experiences.
C. She liked drawing more than other hobbies.
D. She wanted to keep her hobbies as secrets.

28. How did Amy carry out her plan in the late autumn?

A. She marked each baby bird with a silver ring.

B. She separated the baby birds from their parents.

C. She cared for the birds and watched them grow.

D. She used the birds' language to call them back.

29. What happened to the two baby birds when the second spring came?

A. They flew back and looked for their parents.

B. They made their own nests under a bridge.

C. They flew in and out of the cave to meet Amy.

D. They returned and built nests near the cave.

Many people know that robots explore space and build things in factories. But did you know that there are many other kinds of robots? Let's meet some of these robots and find out what they do. Robot 1 If your family are moving to a new house, this two-legged robot is a good helper. It can lift several heavy boxes and carry them to the moving truck before returning inside for more. It has the ability to walk more carefully and skillfully than other robots. Robot 2 Powered by the sun, this robot works in a forest. It keeps an eye on everything from animal movements to the forest's temperature, then sends the information back to the scientists. This robot can watch how the environment changes for a long period of time, which is difficult for humans. Robot 3 This pie-making robot is cutting a pie into pieces in the kitchen. It uses its arms to do all the things human cooks might do when they make food. But it makes much more food than human cooks. It can prepare a pie in 45 seconds and cook 80 pies an hour. It even divides your pie and boxes it up. Robot 4 This bright orange robot helps repair the machines under deep water. It can reach the part which is too deep for a human diver. Humans program where the robot should go and what it should do. This robot can also help humans explore the sea and discover new living things. But it can't work for long underwater.

30. Which of the following shows the correct match between the robots and their working places?

A. Robot 1—③, Robot 2—④, Robot 3—②, Robot 4—①

B. Robot 1—②, Robot 2—①, Robot 3—③, Robot 4—④

C. Robot 1—②, Robot 2—④, Robot 3—③, Robot 4—①

D. Robot 1—③, Robot 2—①, Robot 3—②, Robot 4—④

31. What is an advantage of Robot 3?

A. It makes the food more delicious.

B. It cooks different kinds of food.

C. It prepares food at a faster speed.

D. It keeps the kitchen clean and tidy.

32. What can Robot 2 and Robot 4 both do?

A. Study the information for scientists.

B. Keep working for a long period of time.

C. Help humans learn more about the Earth.

D. Do lots of heavy housework for people. (C) I don’t believe it! I’m still sitting here writing my paper. I’ve had two weeks to prepare and write it and I need to hand it in tomorrow. A month ago, I made a decision to never leave things to the last minute. Well, I’ve failed. I’ve also been trying to go running to get fitter with my classmates after school for four weeks. But I really feel it’s difficult to follow my plan now. Why is it so hard to break a bad habit and form a good one? I’ve just read an article and I’ve discovered that it isn’t my problem! In fact, it’s our brains. Our brains are programmed to make it difficult to break bad habits. Research shows when we do something the same way repeatedly, our brain notices. It’s just like, “Oh, writing a paper is hard. We still have time. We can relax for now? Got it!” If we always do things like that, we get “into the habit” of leaving things to the last minute. We may even get a reward (奖励) from this bad habit, at least at first. Our brain may say, “Ah, relaxation! I like this!” Slowly, it seems that we can’t stop doing the habit or control it. Maybe it’s because we don’t know how to get the rewards without doing it. But that’s not all. Scientists have also discovered that it takes ten weeks to form a good habit. That’s because ten weeks is the amount of time the brain needs to change and accept a new habit as part of everyday life. The good news is that once you make it to ten weeks, everything becomes a lot easier. The bad news is that ten weeks is a really long time, so you may give up your plan sooner. So there you are. Maybe we want to change our ways and become better people, but our brains won’t let us. Or is this just an excuse? Look—I’ve finished my paper on time! Anything is possible! By Ana

33. Who is Ana?

A. A schoolgirl. B. A brain scientist. C. A teacher. D. A sports coach.

34. What can be a reason why it’ s hard to break a bad habit?

A. Our brains avoid doing things repeatedly. B. Our brains are not programmed to notice it.

C. Our brains need relaxation from time to time. D. Our brains enjoy getting the rewards from doing it.

35. How many more weeks will it take Ana to develop her habit of running after school?

A. Four. B. Six. C. Eight. D. Ten.

36. What does Ana want to tell us at the end of the passage?

A. You’ d better finish your paper on time.

B. Don’ t forget to make a plan beforehand.

C. Stick with the ways you are doing habits.

D. It depends on you to control your habits. (D)

Have you ever heard of upcycling? It is a way of turning old or unnecessary things into something useful and often beautiful. Is it the same as recycling? Recycling usually takes old things, like paper and glass, and breaks them down to make a new product. When you upcycle an object, you are probably doing something different. You can simply refashion it. For example, you might make a bag out of an old T-shirt. Also, the upcycled object is usually in the same, or even better condition.

Upcycling isn’ t a new idea. Some of the best examples of modem-day upcycling come from the old times. In those days things were repurposed over and over until they were no longer useful. Upcycling is a way of life. Things shouldn’ t be just thrown away when they can be saved and turned into something useful. It’ s clear that upcycling is green. It is also considered to be more environmentally friendly than recycling. Upcycling can just require your own ideas and work, but recycling requires energy (能源) or water to break down things. Grace, a young woman from the UK, takes used tea bags and turns them into dresses, shoes and even hats. Every day she drinks some tea, then dries out the tea bags with the tea still in them. When they’ re dry, she takes the tea out and puts the bags together to make an item of clothing. This can take a long time, but Grace has made lots of artworks. In fact, no matter you create objects from old things or buy ready-made products from upcycled things, both ways are helpful for the environment and can bring you something that’ s both beautiful and useful. Get started today!

37. What does the underlined word “refashion” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Break down useless things.　　B. Collect used things.

C. Create things out of old ones.　　D. Come up with good ideas.

38. How is upcycling different from recycling?

A. It’s a completely new idea.　　B. It needs more energy.

C. It requires more time and work.　　D. It’s a greener way of life.

39. Why does the writer tell the story of Grace in paragraph 5?

A. To list the steps of doing upcycling.　　B. To give a good example of upcycling.

C. To express a different idea of upcycling.　　D. To provide basic knowledge of upcycling.

40. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To encourage people to do upcycling.　　B. To introduce the history of upcycling.

C. To compare upcycling with recycling.　　D. To explain the importance of recycling

四、第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文及文后A~E选项，选出可以填入各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 Cave paintings are the oldest pictures. Some of them are almost 30, 000 years old. Many of these paintings show animals or hunting scenes (狩猎场景). They do not have written words on them. But when we look at them, we get an idea of the feelings the people had when drawing them. The paintings tell stories of hopes and fears. _____41_____ Sometime between 4, 000 and 3, 000 BCE, the skill of writing was developed in Egypt and Mesopotamia. People cut texts on stones first. _____42_____ But it was impossible to carry stones from place to place. The invention of papyrus (莎草纸) allowed documents to be moved easily. More than 3, 000 years ago, the ancient Chinese people cut words on bones and shells. These words are called jiaguwen. It is the writing system that has developed over thousands of years into today’s hanzi. People made the first books from papyrus and from thin animal skins. Around 105 CE, paper-making skill was improved after the invention of paper in China. _____43_____ It was published in 868 CE. In the middle of the 15th century, the printing machine was invented in Germany. Since that time, a huge number of books have been printed worldwide. _____44_____ Books will be around for many years of course. But some people prefer reading electronic books. _____45_____ Now you can buy your books whenever you want without having to leave the comfort of your home.

41. 第二节 阅读填空

A. They are easier to take with you when you travel.

B. They are an early form of written communication.

C. The world’ s oldest known printed book is from China too.

D. They are an early form of communication without reading and writing.

E. For many people, reading in the library is one of life’ s greatest pleasures.

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五、第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文，根据上下文和所给的首字母写出所缺单词。注意使用正确形式，每空限填一词。答卷时，要求写出完整单词。 Shadow puppet play (皮影戏) has a history of over 2, 000 years. It is a t_____46_____ art of telling stories. Sam is a foreign student, who came to China last year. He fell in l_____47_____ with shadow puppet play during a visit to a museum. He d_____48_____ to learn this art because he thought it was a great way to tell stories of Chinese culture. With the help of his Chinese friends Sam built a shadow puppet play stage and made some paper puppets. But learning to control the puppets is not e_____49_____. He spent hours practising every day for several months. So far, Sam has successfully put several of his videos online and won many fans. He wants to s_____50_____ the beauty of this art with people from all over the world.

46. 第一节 语篇填词

47. 第一节 语篇填词

48. 第一节 语篇填词

49. 第一节 语篇填词

50. 第一节 语篇填词

六、第二节 完成句子（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51. 下周，我校将运动日举行各种趣味运动。麦克和汤姆将参加“二人三足”赛跑。 A lot of fun games _____ _____ _____ on the Sports Day in our school next week. Mike and Tom will take part in the “three-legged” race.

52. 这种赛跑太难，他们训练时总是摔倒。 This kind of race was _____ hard _____ they kept falling over while practising.

53. 体育老师鼓励他们，并教他们如何能提高合作跑步的技巧。 Their PE teacher encouraged them and taught them _____ _____ improve their skills of running together.

54. 他们认识到面对困难时不放弃很重要。 They realized that it was important not to _____ _____ when facing difficulties.

55. 这是一次多么有意义的经历啊！ _____ _____ _____ experience it is!

七、第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

56. （15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. B
11. D	12. A	13. C	14. D	15. B
16. D	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. B	24. D	25. A
26. C	27. B	28. A	29. D	30. B
31. C	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. B
36. D	37. C	38. D	39. B	40. A
46. traditional	47. love	48. decided	49. easy	50. share
51. will be held	52. so...that	53. how to	54. give up	

41. D

42. B

43. C

44. E

45. A

55. What a meaningful

56. Last month, our school organized a trip to the city science museum. It was an unforgettable experience.

We arrived early in the morning. The museum was huge and full of amazing things. First, we watched a short film about space in the dome theater. It felt like we were flying among the stars! Then, we visited the robot exhibition. Some robots could even talk and dance with us. We were all very excited.

After that, we did a fun experiment in the lab. We learned how to make a small volcano erupt. It was so cool!

This trip was not only fun but also educational. I learned a lot about science and technology. I hope we can have more trips like this in the future.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别空格位于名词性从句中作主语 → 判断从句缺少主语 → 选择连接代词 what

考点：名词性从句　连接代词 what 作主语

2. 【答案】D

识别空格位于动词后作状语 → 判断主语与动词的关系为主动 → 选择现在分词

考点：非谓语动词　现在分词作状语

3. 【答案】C

识别空格位于动词后作宾语补足语 → 判断宾语与补足语的关系为被动 → 选择过去分词

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词作宾补

4. 【答案】A

识别空格位于动词后作宾语从句 → 判断从句缺少宾语 → 选择连接代词 what

考点：名词性从句　连接代词 what 作宾语

5. 【答案】B

识别空格连接两个分句 → 判断分句间为选择关系 → 选择连词 or

考点：状语从句　选择连词 or

6. 【答案】C

分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需作定语修饰名词 → 选择形容词性物主代词

考点：主谓一致与指代一致　形容词性物主代词

7. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 → take on的介词搭配 → 选择正确介词

考点：动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析

8. 【答案】D

分析从句逻辑关系 → 判断条件/时间/让步关系 → 选择until表示'直到...才'

考点：状语从句　语境选词

9. 【答案】B

判断名词可数性 → 分析语境肯定/否定 → 选择a few表示肯定的'一些'

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

10. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断比较级使用场景 → 选择bigger表示两者比较

考点：SVO主干　时态与语态

11. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作谓语 → 根据主语与动词的被动关系 → 选择被动语态的正确形式

考点：被动语态　时态与语态

12. 【答案】A

分析句子成分 → 判断空格在句中作主语 → 根据不定代词的用法区别 → 选择能独立作主语的选项

考点：不定代词辨析　主语成分

13. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别虚拟语气标志词 → 根据虚拟语气规则 → 选择表示‘不必’的正确情态动词

考点：虚拟语气　情态动词辨析

14. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据动词后接非谓语动词的固定搭配 → 选择动名词形式

考点：非谓语动词　动词后接动名词

15. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 根据目的状语的语法功能 → 选择不定式形式

考点：非谓语动词　目的状语

16. 【答案】D

16 空 定位空格前句“I came to ask if I could help paint the posters” → 推断空格处动词需与“help paint”这一具体任务同义 → 得出答案

17 空 定位空格前句“My class is going. But I could have a/an ___ if you need my help.” → 推断空格处名词需表达“借口/理由”以解释为何不去敬老院 → 得出答案

18 空 定位空格后句“there was no way out. I had to go.” → 推断空格处副词需表达“显然/清楚地”这一结论性语气 → 得出答案

19 空 定位空格前句“when my classmates were talking with the old people” → 推断空格处动词需表达“加入/参与”这一社交互动 → 得出答案

20 空 定位空格后句“Maybe I could hand my card to her.”及后文“she was ___21___” → 推断空格处形容词需表达“独自一人/孤单”以与“我”的状态形成共鸣 → 得出答案

21 空 定位后文线索「her hand was nowhere near it」与「Her fingers touched every inch of it」→ 推断老妇人视力障碍 → 选择描述视力状态的形容词

22 空 定位前文「What does your card look like?」与后文「Her fingers touched every inch of it」→ 推断老妇人需要通过触摸了解卡片 → 选择描述「口头描述」的动词

23 空 定位前文「it was time to return」与后文老妇人感谢 → 推断Janet不舍离开 → 选择表示「离开」的动词

24 空 定位前文「I’ m sorry you can’ t see it」与老妇人回应「The best gift was your...」→ 推断老妇人强调的是Janet的陪伴行为 → 选择表示「拜访/陪伴」的名词

25 空 定位前文「I’ ll keep this card to remember you」与「I couldn’ t wait to come back」→ 推断Janet与老妇人建立了情感联系 → 选择表示「朋友」的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　上下文线索推断　动作逻辑推断　情感逻辑推断　情感主旨推断　人物关系推断

17. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前句“I came to ask if I could help paint the posters” → 推断空格处动词需与“help paint”这一具体任务同义 → 得出答案

17 空 定位空格前句“My class is going. But I could have a/an ___ if you need my help.” → 推断空格处名词需表

达“借口/理由”以解释为何不去敬老院 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格后句“there was no way out. I had to go.” → 推断空格处副词需表达“显然/清楚地”这一结论性语气 → 得出答案
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26. 【答案】C

定位Amy的核心疑问句 → 提取其探究目的 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

27. 【答案】B

定位对Amy阁楼房间的描述 → 提取其收藏与活动 → 推断其经验丰富

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

28. 【答案】A

定位Amy制定计划后的具体行动 → 提取关键动作“tied something to one leg” → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】D

定位第二年春天Amy的发现 → 提取“found two birds building a nest”及地点信息 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

30. 【答案】B

逐一匹配每个机器人的功能描述与工作场景 → 排除错误配对 → 确定正确组合

考点：细节定位与捕捉　谋篇布局

31. 【答案】C

定位Robot 3段落 → 提取其速度描述（45秒一个派，一小时80个） → 同义替换为 ‘更快的速度’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

32. 【答案】C

分别定位Robot 2和Robot 4的功能描述 → 提取共同点（探索环境、发现新事物） → 推断其共同目的是帮助人类了解地球

考点：细节对比　共同点推断

33. 【答案】A

定位语篇中关于Ana的描述（未在提供的语篇中，但根据题型推断为细节定位题） → 根据上下文推断其身份

考点：细节定位

34. 【答案】D

定位语篇中关于坏习惯难改的原因描述（未在提供的语篇中，但根据题型推断为推断题） → 推断大脑从行为中获得奖励是原因

考点：细节定位　因果推断

35. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于Ana跑步习惯的时间描述（未在提供的语篇中，但根据题型推断为数字细节题） → 计算还需多少周

考点：数字定位　简单运算

36. 【答案】D

定位末段 → 识别作者对读者的直接建议 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

37. 【答案】C

定位划线词 → 分析上下文语境 → 通过同义替换推断词义

考点：词义猜测

38. 【答案】D

定位对比段落 → 提取关键差异点 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

39. 【答案】B

定位Grace的故事 → 分析其在段落中的功能 → 推断写作目的

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　推理判断

40. 【答案】A

通览全文 → 概括核心话题与作者意图 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

41. 【答案】D

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词。结合语境 'the ___ of the project'，选择表示 '成功' 的名词。

43 空 分析句子结构，空格后为完整句子，且先行词为 'the book'，判断需要关系代词引导定语从句。

44 空 根据时间状语 'by next year'，判断句子需要使用将来完成时。

45 空 根据句型 'If I were you'，判断句子为虚拟语气，表示与现在事实相反的假设。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　将来完成时　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反

42. 【答案】B

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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　将来完成时　虚拟语气　与现在事实

相反

43. 【答案】C

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词。结合语境 'the ___ of the project'，选择表示 '成功' 的名词。

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45 空 根据句型 'If I were you'，判断句子为虚拟语气，表示与现在事实相反的假设。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　将来完成时　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反

44. 【答案】E

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词。结合语境 'the ___ of the project'，选择表示 '成功' 的名词。

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45 空 根据句型 'If I were you'，判断句子为虚拟语气，表示与现在事实相反的假设。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　将来完成时　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反

45. 【答案】A

41 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择能表示 '产生影响' 的动词搭配。

42 空 根据空格前 'the' 和后 'of' 的结构，判断需要名词。结合语境 'the ___ of the project'，选择表示 '成功' 的名词。

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考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句　关系代词选择　时态与语态　将来完成时　虚拟语气　与现在事实相反

46. 【答案】traditional

46 空 根据空格后名词 'celebrations' 的语义，判断需要形容词修饰 → 结合语境 'of the festival'，选择表示 '传统的' 含义的形容词

47 空 根据空格前 'express their' 和空格后 'for their families' 的搭配，判断需要名词 → 结合语境 'express their ... for their families'，选择表示 '爱' 的名词

48 空 根据句子主语 'They' 和时间状语 'last year'，判断谓语动词需用一般过去时 → 结合动词 'decide' 的过去式形式

49 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... to do sth.'，判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 结合语境 'to learn'，选择表示 '容易的' 含义的形容词

50 空 分析句子结构 'We should ... our experiences'，判断空格处需要动词原形作谓语 → 结合语境 'our experiences with others'，选择表示 '分享' 含义的动词

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　动词+名词+介词搭配　一般过去时　动词过去式　SVO主干　It is + adj. + to do 句型　非谓语动词　情态动词+动词原形

47. 【答案】love

46 空 根据空格后名词 'celebrations' 的语义，判断需要形容词修饰 → 结合语境 'of the festival'，选择表示 '传统的' 含义的形容词

47 空 根据空格前 'express their' 和空格后 'for their families' 的搭配，判断需要名词 → 结合语境 'express their ... for their families'，选择表示 '爱' 的名词

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考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　动词+名词+介词搭配　一般过去时　动词过去式　SVO主干　It is + adj. + to do 句型　非谓语动词　情态动词+动词原形

48. 【答案】decided

46 空 根据空格后名词 'celebrations' 的语义，判断需要形容词修饰 → 结合语境 'of the festival'，选择表示 '传统的' 含义的形容词

47 空 根据空格前 'express their' 和空格后 'for their families' 的搭配，判断需要名词 → 结合语境 'express their ... for their families'，选择表示 '爱' 的名词

48 空 根据句子主语 'They' 和时间状语 'last year'，判断谓语动词需用一般过去时 → 结合动词 'decide' 的过去式形式

49 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... to do sth.'，判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 结合语境 'to learn'，选择表示 '容易的' 含义的形容词

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考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　动词+名词+介词搭配　一般过去时　动词过去式　SVO主干　It is + adj. + to do 句型　非谓语动词　情态动词+动词原形

49. 【答案】easy

46 空 根据空格后名词 'celebrations' 的语义，判断需要形容词修饰 → 结合语境 'of the festival'，选择表示 '传统的' 含义的形容词

47 空 根据空格前 'express their' 和空格后 'for their families' 的搭配，判断需要名词 → 结合语境 'express their ... for their families'，选择表示 '爱' 的名词

48 空 根据句子主语 'They' 和时间状语 'last year'，判断谓语动词需用一般过去时 → 结合动词 'decide' 的过去式形式

49 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... to do sth.'，判断空格处需要形容词作表语 → 结合语境 'to learn'，选择表示 '容易的' 含义的形容词

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考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　动词+名词+介词搭配　一般过去时　动词过去式　SVO主干　It is + adj. + to do 句型　非谓语动词　情态动词+动词原形

50. 【答案】share

46 空 根据空格后名词 'celebrations' 的语义，判断需要形容词修饰 → 结合语境 'of the festival'，选择表示 '传统的' 含义的形容词

47 空 根据空格前 'express their' 和空格后 'for their families' 的搭配，判断需要名词 → 结合语境 'express their ...

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考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　动词+名词+介词搭配　一般过去时　动词过去式　SVO主干　It is + adj. + to do 句型　非谓语动词　情态动词+动词原形

51. 【答案】will be held

根据时间状语 'next week' 判断时态为将来时 → 根据主语 'A lot of fun games' 与动词 'hold' 的被动关系 → 得出答案 'will be held'

考点：将来时被动语态　SVO主干

52. 【答案】so...that

识别句型 '...was _____ hard _____ they kept falling...' → 判断为结果状语从句 → 得出答案 'so...that'

考点：结果状语从句　so...that句型

53. 【答案】how to

识别动词 'taught' 后接宾语从句或不定式结构 → 根据语境 'improve their skills' 表示方式 → 得出答案 'how to'

考点：非谓语动词　宾语从句简化

54. 【答案】give up

识别固定搭配 'not to _____ when facing difficulties' → 根据语境 '面对困难时不放弃' → 得出答案 'give up'

考点：固定搭配　动词短语

55. 【答案】What a meaningful

识别感叹句结构 '_____ _____ _____ experience it is!' → 判断 'experience' 为可数名词单数 → 得出答案 'What a meaningful'

考点：感叹句倒装　名词单复数一致

56. 【答案】Last month, our school organized a trip to…

根据思维导图提示，组织一篇结构清晰、句式多样的短文，描述一次难忘的学校旅行。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO 主干　谋篇布局